



# "Alias the Plumber."

By Olive Roberts Barton.

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My Dear Mr. Van Norton—Permit me to assure you that I do not know how much—or how little—I expect of you. You have been at my house for three days as I informed you in my letter before I left home, and you have not given the slightest sign of your arrival.

It may be that I expect too much of the man whom I have invited to marry, but I am sure that I have given him my unreasonable demands on your time and attention would make us both miserably unhappy.

I beg to return your ring, with many thanks for the honor; also your letters, the scrapbook and the set of cards you sent me from Naples. Very truly yours,

NINA DORRINGTON.

Nina threw down her pen and walked to the window of the darkening room. The library was bright, and the girl shivered as she pulled aside the curtain. A sharp gust of wind had piled the feather-stuff in huge mounds, obliterating steps and curbstones. A small boy headed his way through the storm, looking in vain for the numbers on the houses.

Nina opened the door herself and called him. Then, giving him careful directions about the package and letters, she went upstairs. The girl had been impatiently waiting for Howard to come home, and the sound of hawls and rugs on the couch in the corner indicated that the worthy lady had not wakened from her afternoon nap.

Nina sat down on a hassock and gazed into the fire. Now that she had taken such a radical step, doubts began to torment her. Had she been impatient? Should she have waited a little longer? Indignation gradually gave way to self pity, and tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Nina, what's that? What is the matter, dear? Are you sick?"

She jumped up quickly and dashed the tears from her eyes, but the room was dark, and her aunt could not see her face.

"No, indeed. Not sick, only cold, dear. This is like ice and it looks so warm and cozy in here! I came in to wait for you to register about 50 degrees below zero F."

"Oh, dear, it must be the new furnace, Nina! It has not worked properly since your uncle had it put in. Would you mind calling them up now before you dress? There's a dear. Leave word for them to send some on the first thing in the morning?"

"What is the name of the firm?"

"Let me see. Van Norton & Hemphill, I believe. Yes, that is it. I am sure."

"Why, that is Howard's firm," said Nina unsteadily.

"Is that so? Mercy, child, that draft is unbearable! Please hurry and close the door."

"Hello."

"Hello, Is that Van Norton & Hemphill?"

"Yes."

Her heart leaped. The voice was Howard's, she was sure. So she had been right, after all. He was back! His only possible excuse was nil. But he would find her note and package when he got home.

"This is the residence of Mr. J. Lazarus Brown & Friend, street."

"Very well. I have it thank you."

Yes, it was Howard. She could scarcely speak.

"The house—that is—the furnace—is—that is to say—oh!" She shivered and started determinedly all over. "Hello. That is Van Norton & Hemphill?"

"Yes, this is the same place." In an instant there was "is there anything I can do for you, madam?"

"The house is freezing. The new furnace is not working right at all. Please send a man the first thing in the morning to fix it. I—we—I am so cold now I can hardly talk."

Hearing a subdued laugh, she snapped up the receiver. The ideal! Then it occurred to her that he likely would not be in town. In private, she thought bitterly, he had evidently forgotten all about the address she had sent him.

The small lace handkerchief refused to absorb any more moisture, and a great stamping in the vestibule announced the arrival of her uncle. Nina took a deep, silent breath. She had been so sure he would hurry to her the minute he got her letter, but his boat had been in three days and still no sign from him.

At last she fell asleep. It seemed to her that she had been dozing just a minute when she was awakened by a violent hammering in her room. She sprang up in her enthusiasm. The window pane above the shutters was still black. She reached out and switched on the electric light. It was not 6 o'clock.

Again that awful hammering, then a nervous stamping in the direction of the register. She made a face and covered her ears. Then all was quiet for a while, and Nina snuggled under the covers. All at once a metallic voice came up through the tube from the ceiling.

"Now, you see, O'Brien, it will all have to come out. The underfed is the best. Now, I have to have you in her eyes staring wildly in the darkness. It was Howard's voice. Then followed a few orders about valves, drafts and gauges, which she did not understand in the least, but it was a voice she could listen to forever. She forgot about the cold.

"Now, O'Brien, you go and get the man who I have invited to marry, but I am sure that I am satisfied with you. my unreasonable demands on your time and attention would make us both miserably unhappy."

I beg to return your ring, with many thanks for the honor; also your letters, the scrapbook and the set of cards you sent me from Naples. Very truly yours,

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## HINT FOR LAUNDRESS.

### How to Set Colors and Starch Wash Dresses.

Every one should know how to give explicit directions to the laundress. Take, for instance, a jumper suit in suit or blue and linen or boys' Bed suit in suit or blue and linen—being washed with pure white soap and having salt in the last rinsing water the starch should be mixed with boiling coffee (previously strained) instead of water, or if will leave white streaks and smudges over the surface.

For one suittake of a tablespoonful of water in a saucer of boiling water (divided in a saucer of boiling water), a quarter of an inch of tallow candle and mix into a smooth paste with two tablespoonsfuls of cold water, and add enough boiling coffee to make a stiff jelly. For ordinary hot water starch these are the correct proportions, using boiling water in place of the coffee. The blue and linen does not require a specific color, while shades of buff and grey are liable to spot and streak. To obviate this use a tablespoonful of black pepper in the first water. This will also keep them from fading, says the Housekeeper.

Most colors require either salt or vinegar in the last rinsing water to fix them. As a general rule, the lighter colors take salt and the darker ones vinegar.

Both are used in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water.

When in doubt, use both. For lilac, mauve or purple vinegar will be found to slightly intensify as well as preserve the color. Blues are often ruined by their first trip to a careless laundry. Any shade of blue will fade in a bucket of water in which an ounce of sugar of lead has been.

If one wants a suit stiff it can be done by a starch—but in the case of washes in the sun, as colored clothes are sure to fade while wet, on the same principle that one bleaches white garments in strong sunshine.

White washes of course never be boiled.

Fade green is a color that fades easily, but a little alum in the rinsing water will fix it.

Tusore and other washing silk are so easy to wash and iron, requiring no starch, that they are very practical for summer outings where there is difficulty in getting regular laundry work satisfactorily done. One can wash and iron them in a tub, and girls can wear dresses in half an hour without a pinch, as they are ironed while wet.

White wash silk waists are useful in the same way, making it easy to have a supply of fresh waists, independent of delayed laundry bundles.

## HOMEMADE BEAN BAGS.

### Game Still Retains a Fair Degree of Popularity.

While the safe and comfortable bean bag has been cracked to some extent in favor of more strenuous forms of diversion, it still retains a fair degree of popularity.

In one family where the bean bag retains its old time prestige a German amateur made for the little folk a set of bags that has been much admired and highly appreciated.

The set consists of four bags, two square ones, which are all rather small, and all crocheted with mercerized thread in the respective flag colors of different nationalities and made as follows:

United States.—A round bag. Begun in center and crocheted round and round—several rows in red, seven in white, and then seven in blue. Crocheted in same way—twenty-one rows in blue. The two round sides of bag are crocheted together and finished with tiny narrow scalloped edge.

Spain.—A square bag. Four rows fifty stitches in length, in yellow, three rows of red, seven rows of yellow, three of red, four of yellow. The reverse side in solid yellow.

Germany.—A round bag. Seven rows of black, seven of white and seven of red, with a black reverse side.

Italy.—A square bag of same dimensions as the Spanish one. Seven rows of red, fifty stitches long; seven of white and seven of green; reverse side of plain green. The bags should be crocheted closely to admit of being filled with small sized beans and should be filled very full.

The nationalities represented in a set vary with individual taste, and a set could consist of two, three, five or even seven bean bags. But whatever combination is chosen the multi-colored bean bags make an attractive showing and a charming present, while they are in the making an easily died and pleasing sort of fancy work.

## PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

The woman who says all that is necessary to smooth the housekeeper's pathway free from even pebbles of annoyance is to have a place for everything and then keep it in its place has even devised a special resting place for the high chair pots and pans.

She has a tiered tray, the upper back stooping into her pot closet to find the one lid to fit a special pot, she devised a nail railing in her pantry, where the pan now repose just within reach of her hand and only a step or two from the range.

Under the rather high cupboard on one side of the pantry she fastened two pieces of wood together, to allow the largest lid to slip in easily, yet not fall through to the floor, and the entire width of the wall apart.

Across the front of these strips she fastened a strip of wood about an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick, stained it the same color as the wood-work and has a place where every lid can be found to go and yet be found instantly when wanted.

No matter how hastily the lid is put away, the handle will catch on this horizontal strip and prevent it from slipping through.

## TABLE DECORATIONS.

When one is using a special flower for the decoration of the table at a formal luncheon or dinner, it is artistic to have the same flowers used as a garnish for as many of the dishes as possible.

Thus if one has daisies and ferns in the center of the table have the lamp shades of green paper cut in narrow frocklike pieces to represent ferns.

Serve the oysters in their shells, with a wreath of ferns around the outside and a lemon nestling in a bed of daisies in the center.

Twine the stems of silverbeet glasses in bunches and these can be just done for a formal setting on the table; otherwise they will be too tight.

If you have grape fruit served in glasses, have them standing in a wreath of daisies, with ferns on the stems, or if the half fruit is served it is the edge of the plate be wreathed with ink-washed wreath of ferns and daisies.

The glass should be molded in the form of daisies if you care to go to the expense and should have a touch of mistletoe in them to represent the green.

## A DAINTY GIFT.

### The Girl Who Plays Will Enjoy a Music Case.

A dainty gift for the girl who plays a cover to hold sheet music that can be laid on the piano or on a table near it. This prevents the upright little gift between mother and musical daughter.

Cut two pieces of heavy cardboard a little larger than the ordinary piece of music. Paste on each side with cotton batting and cover with linen taffeta broadcloth silk or even plain art canvas in a color suitable to the room.

Paste the outer covering down over the pasted board and baste the lining to the edges neatly all around. Overcast together with the finest possible stitching.

Finish around the edge of the outside with gold braid. The two halves can be joined along the back edge by a piece of elastic webbing in a harmonizing color. This will stretch so as to hold any number of sheets of music.

Fasten the case in front with a small gilt button and a loop of colored elastic rather than with ribbon, which soils easily and must be constantly unknotted.

It is better to keep the music in this case loose, but if preferred the sheets can be pasted together and fastened to the back by ribbon run through the corners and around the back of the case, or held in place by a strong case.

These cases may be tied in with a knot, as made of the same materials, such as satinette and English chintz, or white silk or brocades, in gold and silver thread or in ribbon work.

As a further variation, the case may be made of leather, green moire, with a medallion formed of half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second notes, worked in gold thread in solid embroidery and interlaced in an artistic way.

This should be large enough to hold a monogram, or the medallion could be placed on the back with the words "Music Case" embroidered on the inside.

If a large floral design of taffeta is used, see that it comes evenly on the center of each board.

## PRACTICE OPTIMISM.

### This Art Makes Work a Joy and Life Happy.

In a recent number of Harper's Magazine Allen Falloway has an excellent and exceedingly helpful article upon the subject of "A Mind Cure For Women." In it he says: "I have seen women who doubtless sleep much better from a thoughtful consideration of the whole article, the last two paragraphs are especially worthy of every woman's most earnest consideration:

"Some mortals blessed or the gods are so nicely balanced that they live without effort in a delightful equilibrium. Others are born with a tendency to depression, and others again with a disposition to despair. The former are the joyous, the latter are the sorrowful, the third class are the melancholy.

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## CARRIED OFF THE BRIDE.

### Wedding Festivities Stopped by Masked Men in Ireland.

A fickle Irishman who jilted a girl and married another in spite of the parish priest is having the worst time of his life at the hands of the neighbors.

He lives in the notorious Ballinagaragh district of County Leitrim, where a pitched battle took place a few weeks ago between two parties of police and peasants, and for years had been courting the local beauty, the young priest to the bishop, the priest to the parish priest, the priest to the parson, the priest to the parson.

The young man, however, is a person of no resources, and to get married he had to go into a registry office in the distant town of Enniskillen. Nobody in Ballinagaragh believed that he would fly to his bride's home, but the young priest, however, was not to be denied.

On the night he brought his bride home a large crowd collected outside the house where the dancing and feasting were in progress, and groaned and hooted. The young man, dressed all in black, and the festivities continued.

An hour later about thirty men, wearing crepe masks, burst in the door of the cottage and called on the father and mother to bring their daughter home, with the alternative of being seriously dealt with.

The young man then told his bride to stand by him, and the police and the crowd dispersed.

## THE MAGIC PAINTING

### When the Room Was Darkened the Cow Went to Sleep.

### IT WAS A VERY SIMPLE TRICK.

How the Transformation Was Effected and How Some Other Seemingly Wonderful Effects May Be Produced by the Aid of Chemicals.

The Chinese Emperor Tzus Tsung possessed among other treasures a picture known as a magic painting. It represented a pastoral scene with a cow standing in a field and mountains beyond. When the picture was shown to strangers or guests and they admired it, the emperor would say:

"Look at this picture of the cow standing in the sun. See, it is a very simple painting. The cow you see, is standing, but if the room was darkened the cow would think it night and would lie down."

Then the emperor would order the room to be darkened, and the cow would be seen to be lying down apparently asleep.

Another picture was a water color, over which was painted in phosphorescent paint a similar picture representing the cow lying down. In the light the standing animal was seen, but at night or in a darkened room only the phosphorescent picture was visible. So the magic picture was, after all, a very simple trick.

A Frenchman named Schaudt discovered a method of imitating it which can be accomplished as follows:

First paint in ordinary colors the picture of the cow standing. Then melt some Zanzibar copal over a charcoal fire and dissolve fifteen parts of it in sixty parts of French oil of turpentine. Filter this and mix with five parts of varnish.

Now take forty parts of the varnish so obtained and mix with six parts of prepared calcium carbonate, twelve parts of prepared white zinc sulphide and thirty-six parts of luminous calcium sulphide, all of which can be obtained from any chemist.

This emulsion should be ground very fine in a color mill. The result will be white luminous paint, which should be used to paint the cow lying down.

Many seemingly wonderful tricks can be performed with the use of a few simple chemicals. One of them is the ball of fire. Take for this barium sulphate (CP) one part, magnesium carbonate, one part, and tin tetrachloride, one part. This should be melted and rolled into marbles and kept at a red heat for about an hour, then allowed to cool slowly and placed in a glass stoppered bottle. A few hours before using place in the sun and the marbles at once become luminous.

At the entertainment ordinary marbles are used, one or more of the luminous marbles being concealed in the hand. The exhibitor then takes a marble from someone in the audience, holds it between his thumb and forefinger, blows upon it and asks to see the light turned down. As this is done he substitutes the luminous marble, and the mysterious light disappears. Then place in the sun. When turned and changes again as the light is turned on, when the magician presents to the audience several of the ordinary marbles as souvenirs.

Another trick is very effective. Take two similar bunches of artificial flowers. Brush one over with glue or mucilage and powder it with the dust of the petals of the flowers described.

Then place in the sun. When turned and changes again as the light is turned on, when the magician exhibits the flowers that have not been prepared and shows that there is nothing peculiar about them. Then as the light turned down he substitutes the concealed bunch, blows upon the flowers and powder displays to the astonished observer a luminous bunch, each flower of which stands out as if at white heat.

Luminous letters can be written and exhibited in the dark to the wonder of the audience. Luminous ink is made by placing a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea in a test tube with a little olive oil. Place the tube in a warm bath until the oil is melted and the phosphorus liquid. Shake well and pour it into a bottle with a glass stopper. Admit air just previous to using it, and the fluid will become luminous tracery in the dark.

Water can be rendered luminous in a very simple manner. Dissolve a small piece of phosphorus in ether for several days in a glass stoppered bottle. In the glass put a lump of sugar, then drop the sugar in water, which will at once become luminous.

Luminous plants can be made any color—green, yellow, violet or blue—and if applied to various objects make a wonderful display at night.

**Cold Nurses of Maryland Farms.** The curious garden in cold houses are illustrated in a conveyance record made by Liber W. G., No. 60, folio 57. It was executed in 1790 and conveyed from Joshua Stevenson to Richard Gettings.

Five tracts of land in Baltimore county, the consideration being \$200. The name of each tract and its dimensions follow: My Sweet Girl, 1 acre; My Friend and Mother, 62 acres; Here is Love Without Care, 100 acres; Fear, 41/4 acres; The Unexpected Discovery, 242 acres; Hug Me Song, 15 acres, and Stevenson's Cow Pasture, With Little Love Content, 22 acres.

**There is one good story about the gas hill. It is a month lesson in unreality.—Washington Times.**



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H. S. FRENCH, Editor and Manager

Coleman, Friday, June 12, 1908

### CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

An article appearing in one of the New York papers recently indicates a desire amongst some of our American neighbors for a revision of their tariff wall against Canadian products, it being hoped that such action would be a stepping stone towards a similar reduction of our tariff against American goods and thereby create for them an increased market for their surplus commodities. The article read as follows:

"Some indications of American attention to Canada's commercial needs appear in the fact that our exports to the Dominion in 1897 were valued at \$72,000,000 and in 1907 at nearly \$187,000,000. Our sales to Canada last year exceeded our sales to the whole of Asia and Oceania by \$43,000,000. There is no reason to doubt the increase of our sales as the years go by, but it behoves us as an enterprising people to put ourselves in line to secure the greatest possible benefits from a Canadian development which is as inevitable as the flow over Niagara Falls. The trade current may be diverted by foolish legislation or by lack of wise legislation, but its flow northward and southward is as natural as the flow of a river. Canada's commerce should, and in all probability will exceed \$1,000,000,000 by the year 1915. The country is being gridironed with railroads, and business for the lines is made by the arrival of hundreds of thousands of settlers, most of them of the English-speaking race. Wisdom calls to American business men to learn as much as possible about this rapidly developing neighbor and to demand from their legislators every possible facility for the extension of trade, import as well as export. We have much to gain by a huge reduction in or even the total removal of our present tariff barriers."

About ten years ago Canada made overtures to this end to Washington, and that we are not now enjoying the advantages of a mutual exchange of commodities is no fault of ours. The Washington government at that time turned a deaf ear to our representations and intimated that such a proposition would tend only to the advantage of Canada and that the United States with their enormous territory were self-sustaining and had little to expect beyond their own requirements. The tariff wall was maintained. Canada naturally looked elsewhere for business after being disappointed in an effort to bring about freer trade with its own neighbor, this time with success, and such amicable trade relations now exists that we are getting along remarkably well as we are and hesitate to exchange the old well-tried and satisfactory for the new, untried, but which might also prove satisfactory.

The United States in the meantime have developed their manufacturing concerns at a rate that astonishes the world until the production far exceeds the demand of their own people, and the manufacturers are now looking to the foreign countries for a market for their products.

The manufacturing concerns of the United States now represent a huge combined capital which they will utilize in an effort to obtain and maintain a foothold in foreign markets. Naturally they first look to Canada their neighbor, where freight rates are comparatively low, but they find here a tariff wall erected as a return compliment for the wall erected against Canadian products. They are sending in a large quantity of their goods even though the tariff on some commodities is almost prohibitive, but they too, are now compelled to look to another country to unload their goods and find themselves in the predicament that the goods have to be carried in British bottoms, paying wages to British sailors and dividends to British ship owners.

There is a sentiment in both Republican and Democratic circles in favor of a reduction of the tariff against our goods, thus paving the way for a reopening of the whole question, and there is little doubt that when ever side wins in the coming election this matter will be brought to that desirable end, as the manufacturers are working ceaselessly in that direction.

It is now Canada's turn to dictate terms on which trade relations can be obtained, and as the American manufacturer must have the market, we can stipulate the conditions to suit ourselves, there is no doubt that his competition in the European market is severe.

### NEW WHEAT SOWING SCHEME

Mr. Robert Blumhuber, of Marquette, Michigan, who is a tiller of the soil with many years' experience, took up a homestead in the province of Saskatchewan three years ago, and since that time has been an attentive stu-

dent of conditions in this great wheat belt of the west. Bringing to his subject a comprehensive knowledge of scientific husbandry, he is convinced that he has discovered how to farm the Canadian west with the best results.

According to a recent article in an agricultural journal, Mr. Blumhuber proposes to plant the spring wheat crop in the fall of the year after the last rains and before the freeze-up, instead of planting it in the spring of the year, as is now the general practice. By so doing he will gain a full three weeks over the crops that are planted in the spring. This will insure the maturing of a fine crop in ample early season to avoid the danger of the killing frosts which are the great menaces to wheat in the Canadian west, and which last year caused the farmers enormous loss.

It was evident to Mr. Blumhuber that the conservation of the supply of moisture in the fullest possible measure for the nourishment of the crops is one of the greatest problems to be solved in successful farming. The present system of farming is wasteful of moisture. By closely watching conditions, Mr. Blumhuber found on his homestead two miles southwest of Battleground during the three autumns that he has been there no rain has fallen after September, and the first frost finds the dust, covering the surface of the ground quite dry. It is so dry it does not freeze even in the severest weather, and it can be kicked up under the snow all through the winter.

The scheme, then, is to plant the wheat in the fall in the dry dust. There being no moisture present in it, the seed cannot sprout, but lies dormant the entire winter. In the spring the melting snows pack the earth about the grain, creating the proper conditions for growing. The only thing necessary to protect the crop is to harrow it. Mr. Blumhuber advocates four harrowings at different angles with a listing harrow that will not disturb the seed. The harrowing is important to preserve the moisture in the ground during the dry period between March, when the snow leaves the ground, and the latter part of May when the rainfall begins. The dust mulch made by the harrowing of the soil prevents evaporation and ensures that practically all the moisture will be used by the grain.

This method of sowing is one that puts the season back three weeks and is wasteful of the highly-prized moisture. Under it the ground must, as a rule, be prepared for the crop in the spring, and the first thing to do is to remove that which encourages evaporation. Then after the seed is sown the ground must be packed in all the grain artificially, and the grain must be held in position by the melting of the snow, as is the case when fall planting is practised. The item of extra labor is a big one, and the work cannot be done as well as nature does it.

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LETHBRIDGE is the headquarters of  
the Alberta Railway which has lines  
to Cardston and Montana.

We can sell you fine, level lots within  
in the city limits, close to water works,  
schools and jobs of the third and second  
districts, within five minutes walk  
from the C. P. R. shops, woolen mills,  
mines, etc.

Write today for full particulars.

**Crow's Nest Pass**  
**Investment Co.**  
Limited

Head Office:

Lethbridge -- Alberta

## Spring Painting

Have the undersigned renovate  
that house or place of business  
of yours. It will preserve the  
building and make you more  
cheerful.

**Kalsomining**  
Paper Hanging  
Graining  
Sign Writing

**Sellers & Slemon**  
Estimates Free

**W. J. Lighthart**  
Plastering  
Brick Laying  
Masonry Work  
Wood Work with neatness and dispatch

Work done with neatness and dispatch  
LUDSBROOK

## Our Business Creed

We believe in the goods we are  
handing out in the firm we are building  
up and in our ability to get results.  
We believe that honest goods can be  
passed out to honest people by honest  
methods. We believe in work, not  
weeping, not knocking, and in the  
pleasure of our work, we believe that  
a man can reasonably expect to get  
what he goes after, that has been done  
now, and that is the standard for evalua-  
tion. We believe there is something  
doing somewhere for every man ready  
to do it. We believe we're ready right  
now.

**Alex. Cameron**

Watchmaker, Optician  
and Issuer of Marriage Licenses

## PINCHER CITY

Sunny Southern Alberta again.

Barbara Ullion of Fishburn, is vis-  
iting at Mrs. Fred Robbins.

The weather on Tuesday would soon  
make you forget about the rains.

Howard Ryan has rented the Bed-  
room pool hall. Rack 'em up again  
Clyde.

Dominion fare at Calgary June 20th  
to July 9th. Reduced fares on the  
train.

Ask your druggist for "New Life,"  
the world's greatest guaranteed cure  
for indigestion.

The races, also the public meeting at  
Cowley, were postponed on account of  
the rains. The dates have not yet  
been set.

Ask your druggist for "New Life,"  
the world's greatest guaranteed cure  
for indigestion.

The mail service for several days  
past was disorganized on account of  
so many wash outs and condemned  
bridges. The mails have begun to ar-  
rive again.

The drilling outfit is now putting  
in the time and making excellent pro-  
gress. At the present writing they  
are several feet in the solid rock and  
expect to make a rich strike any time  
now.

Alf Clark, who has been laid up with  
rheumatism, is improving daily, and is  
around again, but still unable to go  
to work. A continued warm spell now  
would be welcomed, as this more than  
anything else would bring about a re-  
lief.

Now that the rains are apparently  
over, foot ball has become the topic of  
conversation. It is understood Cowley  
and Bellevue have enquired of the sec-  
retary for dates, and it is likely that a  
game will be played in the home  
grounds in the near future.

Mr. Mack who has been relieving  
the agent, Mr. Legault, at the C.P.R.  
station here, has left for High River,  
where he will take charge of that sta-  
tion. R. W. McLean, relieving  
agent for this district, acting agent  
until Mr. Legault returns from his va-  
cation.

Robert Laidlow met with a painful  
accident on Tuesday last by cutting a  
deep gash in the skin of his hand with  
a thumb of his left hand while cutting  
flooring with a chisel for a chicken  
house he was building. Dr. Gillespie  
of Pincher Creek, was phoned for and  
drilled the wound putting in several  
stitches.

A great amount of damage has been  
done in consequence of the recent  
rains, by reason of the creeks and riv-  
ers going on the rampage and flooding  
downstream banks. Tons of dam-  
age are coming from all parts, but  
so far as learned at this writing, no  
lives have been lost. The C.P.R. es-  
pecially have come in for a big share  
of the damage. The bridge over  
Brocket over Pincher creek  
moved 7 inches and for nearly 24  
hours nothing was allowed to pass over  
it until the three or four work  
trains had been sent in and had  
made it safe for the passage of the  
cars. Travellers were badly han-  
dapped, the flyer and No. 6 having to  
lay over here for 12 hours or more, or  
traversing the bridge which is of  
considerable length and very high.

The bridge over St. Mary's river east  
of Macleod, was also moved and a con-  
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**ZAM-BUK SAVED THIS MAN'S FINGER!**

Mr. William C. Edwards, Peter Street, Toronto (late steward Elles' Club), sustained a severe cut on the middle finger of the left hand. Blood poisoning caused and the finger caused him excruciating agony. He was in the care of a well-known doctor in Toronto for several weeks. The doctor advised that he said my finger would have to be taken off. The pain from the wound was terrible and was extending right up the arm. I consulted another medical man and was treated by him for some weeks longer. He then suggested that the finger be opened and the bone scraped. At this stage a friend advised me to try some Zam-Buk which I had in my medicine cabinet. It apparently did the trick as directed. Next morning the wound began to bleed. It was a healthy sign so I continued with the treatment, and in a week's time I was able to discard the bandage. A little more perseverance and Zam-Buk cured the wound completely.

**Zam-Buk Cures cuts, burns, chafers, itch, eczema, running sores, ringworm, piles, bad legs, poison ivy, all skin diseases, all druggists and stores gen., or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.**

### WHY MEN GET ANGRY.

The Facts In Regard to That Nice Little Game at the Goit's.

The Joneses Are In. Mr. Jones went over to meet the evening, because poor Gotti's the other evening, became too tired of staying at home all the time and just "listened to each other's palaver."

By and by Mr. Gotti suggested that they all draw up around Mrs. Gotti's little sewing table and have a nice friendly game of poker for an hour or so.

Everybody wanted to show that he or she was a sure enough sport, all rightish, and then one always has an idea at the beginning of a poker game that just as like as not he can make the evening profitable as well as merely pleasant.

Mrs. Gotti and Mrs. Jones were about to go to bed when knowing knowledge of the great national game and the men folks therefore took them up cheerfully, assuring that they would break about even.

After a half hour or so of play the visitors took the lead, as the sporting editor might say. It was only a peony ante, five cent limit game; but, then, people who know it clean up a first rate little game of poker.

In even such a juvenile game as that, and Jones already had his chips stacked up into four cute little cylinders in front of him. Mrs. Jones would reach over and borrow ten cents or so now and again, and a momentary frown would sit over her husband's brow, as if he didn't say anything.

By and by Mr. Gotti said the fact that Mrs. Jones was reaching over into his treasury vaults and picking up chips half a stack at a time and putting them into the pot as fast as she could meet Mr. Gotti's bets and raise him back again.

Mr. Jones looked at her when he saw his hand of chips disappearing in the mystery bank. "Are you sure you've got it on him?" "Got a straight!" whispered Mrs. Jones when she found opportunity to whisper without being observed, and Jones gave her a look that said, "Go as far as you like," for straights had been pretty good that evening, and the pot, after the way it had been sweetened, looked worth while.

Finally Mr. Gotti called her. "All I've got is three ladies," he said in a tone of polite inquiry, laying down his hand.

"Well, I have a straight," grunted Mrs. Jones; "see-queen, king, ace, deuce, trey!"

Mr. Jones gave her a look that told her something was amiss before any body had time to speak.

"Why, the ace comes after the king doesn't it?" she inquired. "And doesn't the two spot come after the ace and the three spot after the two spot? I'd just like to know why that isn't a straight!"

Mr. Jones watched Mr. Gotti rank in the pot and didn't say anything—not then—Clever and Plain Dealer.

### A MODERN ZULU CHIEF.

Dinizulu a Strange Blending of Civilization and Savagery.

Dinizulu, "commander of Zuliland," is he terms himself, the chief who has been making trouble for Britain, is a strange blend of civilization and savagery. His house at the Black Umvoti river, which he built when he was allowed to return to his birthplace, is fitted up with all the conveniences to be met with in a high-class English home, and his guest house, where he accommodates any Europeans who may be passing that of him. The power of his personality is such, however, that in spite of his iron hand he is a popular hero.

Diaz first sprang into fame at the age of twenty-four, when he was a professor of law in Oaxaca, by practically raising a revolution through a vote. He was called upon to vote for a certain measure, but excused himself from doing so, explaining that he preferred to exercise his right of voting. Upon this remark his companion said: "Yes; one does not vote when one is afraid."

"This reproach returned into me like fire," wrote President Diaz in his diary at the time, "and made me seize the pen which was again proffered me. Pushing my way between the electors I reached the front of the room and recorded my vote, not for Siquia Anna but in favor of Senator Don Juan Alvarez, who figured as chief of the revolution ary movement."

Diaz hastily fled from the town and gathered round him a little force of fierce revolutionaries, spelling for a fight. He gave battle to the troops sent against him and won his first victory.

From that day to this his rise was rapid. Before he was

thirty he had already become a colonel and a famous leader. Then his party came into power, and he was made a "general of brigade."

It was not long before the country was again in a state of civil war. Diaz or his supporters had the thick of the fighting, and no sooner had he emerged from the opposition than he found himself obliged to start a fresh invasion against the French, who were invading the country. In all Diaz fought in no fewer than fifty engagements. He was twice seriously wounded and often slightly hurt.

Three times he was made a prisoner and three times escaped. At the end of the country had somewhat settled down and the French troops which had been poured into the country had been drawn away. He was elected president. He

had been unanimously elected seven times since—London M. A. P.

**Japan and Horses.**

During his last war with Russia Japan found that one of their weak points was in the matter of cavalry and horse-mounted troops to the inferior grade of horses with which they were supplied. Now the Japanese wish to develop a superior breed of horses and have decided that an effective means of doing that end lies in the encouragement of the breeding of horses as it is indulged in by occidentals.

The government is doing all it can to advance the equine sport which we are trying to discourage in this country, and the idea has been enthusiastically received by the people. More than 200 race tracks have been sanctioned in Japan since the movement started.

Since the Japanese are way of doing pretty well whatever they undertake, the world may get some surprise when they thoroughbred finishing first in the English Derby or galloping home two lengths ahead at Sheepshead Bay.

**What's in a Name?**

That the sea has no favorites, neither respects nor dislikes, names might be supposed to entities, then special consideration is shown by the fact that during the last year the following named vessels were lost: The Archangel, Guardian Angel, Galilee and Leo XII. The R. P. Chase was wrecked on a reef in Maine called Jordan's Dogtooth, the Ohio was lost in Lake Superior, the Dandy struck on Holy Island, and two vessels of the name of Glad Tidings were wrecked.

The following ships were burned at sea:

Thorn Hill, Silver Ship, Miles, Thistle, Sophie, Fortunatus and Tai fu Maru.

**Marine Journal.**

Mr. Olding himself writes: "I am

grieved to find our next door neighbor and old friend, Olding, is living

now. He is not expected to live long,

my mother informed me. 'And you must go over and see him as he is liable to pass away at any moment.'

"Not exactly true, that was the opinion not only of the old friends who attended him, but of his wife and family as well. Upon visiting him myself I found abundant evidence to confirm their opinion."

Mr. Olding had for years been af-

flicted with asthma and bronchitis, but now a complication of disease was ravishing his system. He had been confined to his bed for months, and was reduced to a skeleton.

Though evidently glad to see me, he

seemed to realize that it was the beginning of the end. He was daily growing weaker; his feet were swollen to twice their natural size, and the cold hand of death was upon his brow. "It's no use," he said feebly, "the doctor's medicine is not helping me, and I am going down rapidly."

I went into the room for a minute ago to pass into eternity, and when I took his hand in parting it was the last time I expected to see him in the flesh.

Three years later while on another

visit to my mother's, Michael Olding

was seemingly in better health than

he was ailing."

### MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

The Romantic and Exciting Career of Porfirio Diaz.

President Diaz of Mexico is rapidly approaching his eightieth year and has held the same position for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born a soldier under the French Invasion in 1861, and headed an insurrection against the government a dozen years later. He has probably had a more romantic career than any public man of the present day.

Out in Mexico his position is unique, for his influence is as great that of the Pope. The power of his personality is such, however, that in spite of his iron hand he is a popular hero.

Diaz first sprang into fame at the age of twenty-four, when he was a professor of law in Oaxaca, by practically raising a revolution through a vote. He was called upon to vote for a certain measure, but excused himself from doing so, explaining that he preferred to exercise his right of voting. Upon this remark his companion said: "Yes; one does not vote when one is afraid."

"This reproach returned into me like fire," wrote President Diaz in his diary at the time, "and made me seize the pen which was again proffered me. Pushing my way between the electors I reached the front of the room and recorded my vote, not for Siquia Anna but in favor of Senator Don Juan Alvarez, who figured as chief of the revolution ary movement."

Diaz hastily fled from the town and gathered round him a little force of fierce revolutionaries, spelling for a fight.

He gave battle to the troops sent against him and won his first victory.

From that day to this his rise was rapid. Before he was

thirty he had already become a colonel and a famous leader.

Then his party came into power, and he was made a "general of brigade."

It was not long before the country

was again in a state of civil war. Diaz

or his supporters had the thick of the fighting, and no sooner had he emerged from the opposition than he found himself obliged to start a fresh invasion against the French, who were invading the country. In all Diaz fought in no fewer than fifty engagements. He was twice seriously wounded and often slightly hurt.

Three times he was made a prisoner and three times escaped. At the end of the country had somewhat settled down and the French troops which had been poured into the country had been drawn away. He was elected president. He

had been unanimously elected seven times since—London M. A. P.

**Japan and Horses.**

During his last war with Russia Japan

found that one of their weak points

was in the matter of cavalry and horse-

mounted troops to the inferior grade

of horses with which they were sup-

plied. Now the Japanese wish to de-

velop a superior breed of horses and

have decided that an effective means

of doing that end lies in the en-

couragement of the breeding of horses

as it is indulged in by occidentals.

The government is doing all it can

to advance the equine sport which we are

trying to discourage in this country,

and the idea has been enthusiastically

received by the people. More than 200

race tracks have been sanctioned in

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### PREPVENT THE FOREST FIRES

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The protection of a forest from fire is one of the best possible illustrations of the old saying: for often a few minutes spent in thoroughly extinguishing a camp-fire or a quarter of an acre passed in putting out an incipient blaze may mean, and often has meant, the loss of many thousands of dollars worth of timber. This is the main idea of the patrol system carried on in Ontario and Quebec forests for years past; what is aimed at is to discover the fires in their stages and put it out before it has a chance to reach large proportions.

Small forest fires do a tremendous amount of damage which is not realized. Such fires, burning in the dead leaves and other litter, the so-called "surface" fires, or consuming the soil itself ("ground" fires) wound the roots and bases of the trees and these wounds give entrance to fungi and insects.

In places in the Riding Mountain forest reserve in Manitoba, it is found that, among the popular trees, three out of every four are killed by rot in the "burnt" logs—i.e., the stumps—the stump—a condition which is due to the fact just mentioned, as the reserve has been repeatedly burned over in recent past.

Manitoba, of course, is the city of homes and churches, a city of intelligent and good government.

Amidst the many beautiful homes which make up the city of Toronto, in the home Peruna is revered as a family medicine.

Peruna can boast of being a fixture in over a million such happy homes on this continent, where it is used for the petty ailments that afflict the family.

Peruna, however, catarrh, catarrh of the head and throat, sore throat in various forms, disturbances of digestion, catarrh of the stomach, and other internal organs. These ailments, petty in themselves, affect the beginning of very serious diseases.

A dose or two of Peruna taken in the beginning may quickly avert tedious if not fatal illnesses.

### PER-UNA IN THE HOME



Mr. J. E. Carson, 218 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Canada, Inspector

London Life Insurance Co., London, Canada, writes:

"I have used the popular remedy known as Peruna, and I can testify to its merits. I regard it as one of the best tonics now on the market."

TORONTO is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is a city of homes and churches, a city of intelligence and good government.

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### Head Stopped Up.

Mr. G. W. Martin, Hartford, Ont., choir leader at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, writes:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for many years, and always trying something for it, but was only able to secure temporary relief until I used Peruna. Only five bottles rid me of it."

"I have recommended this remedy to a large number of my friends afflicted with the same trouble, and they have verified my good opinion of this valuable remedy."

Manufactured by THE PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

Mr. J. C. Evans, Perrine's Pelleter, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"The Peruna is particularly efficacious in the cure of catarrhal affection of the lungs and bronchial tubes."

"Some bottles of Peruna, I am completely restored and I owe thanks to the Peperuna."

"I have recommended this remedy to a large number of my friends afflicted with the same trouble, and they have verified my good opinion of this valuable remedy."

Drink, Prosperty, Marriage.

The tendency to matrimony is shown to be related to the comparative prosperity or adversity of the times. The number of marriages increases and decreases with the bank account.

The influences which lead people of the United Kingdom to marry more also lead them, it appears, to drink more. The consumption of alcoholic liquors a head of the population bears a close relation to the comparative prosperity or adversity of the period—London Post.

A Pleasant Purgative—Parsnale's Vegetable Pill, and a compound of pure food legislation at Washington was Warwick M. Hough, general manager of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. On the very day that Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, succeeded in getting an executive order forbidding the adulteration of whisky Mr. Hough while driving to the office punctured a tire directly in front of that bureau.

Just then Dr. Wiley himself appeared on the scene.

"This is certainly one of us," said Mr. Hough gently, pointing at the punctured tire.

"Weigh—Well, sir, I don't want to do that map any injuries. I won't do it," said Mr. Hough, and a large, fat, bald man, dressed in a suit, sat down in a chair.

"It's a pleasant life, I suppose," said Mr. Hough, smiling.

"I'm not a lawyer," replied Dr. Wiley grimly.

"Yes," replied Dr. Wiley grimly.

"You can get by everything in this country except the bureau of chemistry," Success Magazine.

### Her Accurate Ear.

"Making oneself agreeable," commented General Horace Porter, "is all very well, but there's danger in too much enthusiasm. I knew of one case where a young girl's very best friend was a deaf person, but she wouldn't let him hear her talk."

"Did you tell her so?" asked Dr. Wiley.

"No, I didn't tell her so. I told her that she was a deaf person, but she wouldn't let him hear her talk."

"Of course I did," she answered promptly. "Did you think I wouldn't know your step?"

"And the young man grew thoughtful and grave, for he had passed in a

moment."

"I'm not a lawyer," said Mr. Hough, smiling.

"Few people breathe enough fresh air in winter to purify the blood."

"As a result spring finds the blood thicker and the veins and there are headaches and pains in the limbs and tired, worn-out feelings."

"The liver and kidneys become sluggish and clogged and quite fail in their function of filtering and purifying the blood."

# HOW to KEEP the HOUSE CLEAN



A Short, Coarse-Planned Bag for the Broom.

**T**HREE is but one way of avoiding the semi-annual housecleaning, abhorrent to John and a crucifixion of nerve and muscle to his wife. That one and only way is—never to let the house get dirty.

This bit of practical wisdom was pour-

ed into my youthful mind a half century ago by an old maid who had no house of her own to keep and abundant time

in which to criticize the methods of her

married sisters.

The principle she enunciated was sound. It holds good in numerous other spheres of human endeavor. "It is easier to keep from evil than to pay the penalty of sin. Easier to keep well than to suffer from illness and to meet doctors' bills. Easier to smother a blotter upon a freshly written page than to erase the ink blotters when you have neglected the precaution."

Easier, finally, to keep a house decently neat than to have a periodical general delivery of rubbish that in accumulating has marred the comfort and endangered the health of the household.

#### DUST AND DISEASE\*

Neither the oracular spinner nor my credulous self had, at the time I speak of, read Tyndall's "Dust and Disease."

The book is at once the most interesting and the most depressing volume, I own. From it I learned that dust begets disease by harboring evil germs. I learned at the same time that the atmosphere



Dip Your Duster into Hot Water and Soak! Love Brooms.



we breathe is laden with dust; that the only way of dispelling it for one minute is by burning the air itself and creating a black vacuum in which we could not breath at all.

Since writing this article, my attention was diverted from the paper to a grayish film on the polished stand beneath my typewriter. As the salt stand is a desk with a sliding cover, this glass cover over the desk which when the latter is not in use, is divided carefully every morning, and the grayish film had collected under cover, and within ten hours. I wiped it away with a white cloth, and found the desk covered completely with the whiteness of the duster. The room is heated by steam; it has a polished floor and is lighted at night by electricity.

My housemaid is a paragon of neatness and every inch of the room was scrupulously clean yesterday afternoon. I saw her in the blithe glee of evidences of the contrary. Where did it come from? I must have taken in an inconceivable quantity of the same with each inhalation of air that tastes and smells pure. To put the case in a nutshell, I must be coated within and without with the same badgering, unmentionable and insuperable powder. Agreeable reflection for a woman who is a bit of a crank upon the daily bath and the Christian duty of deep breathing!

#### AN INCESSANT FIGHT

It is a sorry matter further, I may conclude that every square foot of the home in which I live joyfully and at ease is similarly infested.

And yet I sit down in cold blood to tell my fellow-sufferers in one word the sole remedy that they can more easily than dust them that they can live without breathing, and that they must keep their houses clean if they would live healthily and provide things decent in the sight of matrons, spinster and husband.

One thing is patent from the first: The fight with dust, like that we wage with "inbred sin," must be "incessant," and it will last until we lie down to be resolved for all time to come that we have and would destroy while we sleep. My mother used to say that the best way of saving us to restless children when our noses tried her patience to the limit:

"Let, chillen! ef you kin't be easy, easy as yo' ken'!" I parody, the injunction: If we can't be actually clean, let us be clean as we can!

#### CARING FOR CARPETS

Carpets are not cleanly floor-coverings. Yet there are undeniably comfortable—"Naughty," but nice—using "nice" and "unpleasant" words to describe them. Their horrid dust and scatter it abroad. It rises viewlessly but certainly at each step; the lemon raises it in clouds. The carpet that has not been lifted for years breeds ground-bugs, mites and flies, and is most liable to the germs of diverse diseases that may have strayed in at various times. Take it up every spring, have it beaten out-of-doors and fumigated as well. Burning sulphur in a broad pan, over which the carpet is held, right side

down, and passed slowly along until the fumes reach every thread is a simple and effectual way of doing the work. Before this, however, wash the carpet, and the attendant cracks and crevices with wood alcohol in which have been dissolved six ounces of gum camphor to a gallon of alcohol.

Rugs should be shaken hard weekly, and then washed in warm water with salt and water or with alcohol, and beaten monthly in the open air.

Hardwood floors require daily atten-

dous for one instant. If you cannot get an open fire in grate or chimney, kindle an auto-de-fe for the express purpose of getting rid of the contents of the dustpan. And do it at once. Don't set the pan of noxious rubbish in a draught that will carry infusoria, etc., into new hunting grounds. Beat your duster over burning charcoal, and then hang it in the sun to dry. To cram it into closet or drawer is to make a fungus bed.

book shelves preparatory to plying broom and duster.

A cynical bachelor I once knew married at fifty, and built a house for his wife, but he had not a closet in it. He called closets and cupboards "dirt holes," and declared them "fit for slovens and not for decent people." The first house built for me after I entered the domestic field had four rooms, and no closets whatever. In order to construct it, I should double the number of places where things might be shielded from dust by doors and glass. One of the methods for keeping as clean as we like lies in shutting out the flying particles that compose dust which can be excluded by mortal care.

Closets must be watched jealously, lest the ubiquitous particles I know nothing, burn sulphur in the closet, or spray with gasoline and leave the door closed for a day before putting back the door you have taken off.

The price of (comparative) cleanliness is eternal vigilance.

—Marie Harland.

#### Economy in Cutting Bread

FRANCE and Italy have the reputation of being the least expensive countries in which to live, and this is owing not only to the price of foodstuffs, but also to the extreme care with which everything is done.

An example of this studied economy, which, in time, becomes second nature, is their use of bread. In both countries provisioned only enough bread to eat provides a meal with a wide margin of safety. Should any one slice wish for bread, two pieces are cut, and this process is repeated until the meal is over.

In this method there is no bread left cut from the loaf to dry in the box, and the baker waits four full days, not two days and a half.

Perhaps it sounds too economical; perhaps the generous hostess might think that it was not true. American hospitality, however, is not to be measured by guests and family alike, for bread that stands, but a short time in the dish, is sure to be just a little dry, while bread cut and served is sweet and fresh.

#### To Wash Fine Laces

INTERESTING fabrics and fine laces may be washed in a basin. Fill it with strong white soap, add some water, and put the lace in cold water together to soak. Then it is all put on the fire and brought to a boil. Thus the washing may be done with no rubbing whatsoever, for when the lace is taken out, it is found, after being rinsed, to be as good as new. To dry it should be pinned on a towel, and when it is dry, it is to be laid and left there at least a day. If the material is white it may be placed in the sun if afterwards the towel should be left in a dark light.



For Furniture Use a Cloth, either for Dusting or Polishing.



tion. A flannel cloth—stout and coarse—made into a bag and stirred about the handle, incising the brusky part of the broom, is the best utensil for dusting on hand-beds. It too works best when slightly dampened. It takes up instead of scattering the dust.

For furniture use a cloth—never a feather-duster. This last abomination in the eyes of any intelligent housewife is a veritable violation of the eyes by the naked eye trying all abroad to colonize and propagate. By the time the brisk Abigail has gone through her rooms, the dust is in place again, and the sorrow of the swept and garnished room is as yesterday, and yet more abundant.

Which leads straight to the most important morsel of housewifely counsel you will find on this page:

Burn your sweepings!

I have told you how Tyndall got rid

of down curtain that are looped and shake out the folds every few days. Do this before you sweep. Cover furniture and beds with sweeping sheets and hang the same before open

afretime and continually obtruded quickens into active life. Beat clothing and draperies out-of-doors on sunny days; sweep down walls and wash shelves. If you have reason to suspect

## THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

CAN I get a book that will teach me to make fancy icing and also give me the recipe for the cake?

Our intelligent correspondents

wait for serious thought. I recall, in reading your admirable letter, what a traveled friend told me of the rice service in Japan, without better or means.

What do you think that it must be like?

I saw a notice some time ago that it was intended to establish a woman's exchange in this city. Mrs. L. B. W. (Atlania, Ga.)

I refer to your letter, able to them,

what is better able to answer than myself.

I hold your address and will forward whatever information I receive upon any of the subjects you name.

"Polished" Rice

I read with interest your article upon "polished" rice, and am sorry that it did not set down in that paper.

It is well known that the regulation of the globe, it is not always the same as our taste, and that we are not always right. It will find a little niche in the end of a rice market, and, in fact, it is a good rice and other grains hold so much of the nourishment and, unfortunately, the government refunds a certain per cent of the original cost.

J. F. (Findlay, Ohio).

The same explanation has been sent in by five other correspondents. Out of the sum of so many cents, the rice seller may be considered as established.

The Orientals live and grow

rice in the fields and eat the stalks lacking in our partly white grain, with much more relish than we do. The rice eaten by them is more delicious.

Many of the Oriental rice are

grown for the nutritional crop in its

highest form, so that it may be bought here as easily as we get whole-wheat flour.

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For Drawback\*

I observe the query relative to the label, "Drawback," given upon the rice cake. You refer to the rice cake as a "fancy icing." The rice cake is a dessert.

The rice from which the cake is made is

washed, made into sacks, and dried with flour.

It is then ground and mixed with

sugar, and the cake is made.

It is a good rice cake, and is very

expensive.

May I contribute my mother's recipe for

fruit cookies? (Also, remark incidentally,

that the cookies are delicious.)

A Mother's Recipe

I am sorry that I cannot supply you

with the "health bread" recipe you desire.

Wants Recipe for "Health Bread"

Can you get me the recipe for "health bread" otherwise known as "whole-wheat bread?"

You will find it in the "Ladies' Home Journal,"

and in the "Good Housekeeping."

It is a good bread, and is very

expensive.

For Young Housekeepers

Will you accept one or two "tiny" hints

that make the use of small sausages for

salads and bathroom of small width, top

not be a success?

(Or, instead of this last you

will be a success.)

Fruit Cookies

Two and a quarter cups of sugar, one

cup of butter; two eggs; one and one-

half cups of flour; 10 pounds of

ice cream.

Make a sponge cake, and add the

ice cream.

When the cake is baked, turn it

over, and let it cool.

Then add the ice cream.

When the cake is cool, add the

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